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M. F. BEAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 24, 1872. NO. 91.

FIRST EDITION.

THE OIL TRADE.

PRODUCERS' AND REFINERS' COMBINATION.

Terms of the Agreement Adopted at Oil City Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TITUSVILLE, PA., December 23, 1872.

A special meeting of the Petroleum Producers Council was held to-day at Oil City, to listen to the report of the Executive Committee and pass upon the agreement made between them and the Committee of the Refiners' Combination. An attempt was made to have the session secret, but the motion was voted down, and the report was considered section by section.

It promises that the necessities of trade call for co-operation between the producers and refiners, for purposes of mutual protection. Therefore the following articles of agreement, in substance, are entered into:

First. Each association to appoint a committee to see that the provisions of the agreement are executed in good faith.

Second. The Producers' Association to appoint a controller, who shall examine the books of the Refiners' Association and its daily reports, so far as they relate to the purchase, sale and shipment of crude and refined oil. The Refiners' Association also to appoint a controller, who shall have the same right to examine the producers' reports, so far as they relate to the purchase, sale and shipment of crude oil. The two controllers, with the auditor of the Refiners' Association, and the secretary of the Producers' Association to make joint reports daily to both associations of all sales and shipments.

Third. Each association agrees to keep accurate books of accounts, which shall show all purchases, sales and shipments of crude and refined oil.

Fourth. The Refiners' Association agrees to admit all existing refiners to membership, and the producers also agree to join their association on the same terms with present members.

Fifth. Neither association to go outside the other to buy or sell crude.

Sixth. All producers enjoying the benefits of the agreement to sell their oil exclusively through the Producers' Association.

Seventh. The refiners not to sell until after sixty days any crude or refined now held, without they shall have previously purchased an equivalent of crude to take the place of the oil so sold; they are to buy daily such quantities of crude as the necessities of their work may call for them, the same to be determined from time to time by the representative committees.

Eighth. The price of crude oil so purchased and sold to be conditionally five dollars per barrel of forty-two gallons each, at common points; payments to be made as follows: Not less than four dollars in cash to be paid upon the delivery of the oil, and the remainder to be paid provided as follows: when refined oil is sold in New York at twenty-six cents per gallon, no additional amount is to be paid, but for every one cent per gallon of advance in the average price of sales of refined oil in New York, twenty-five cents per barrel shall be added to the price of so much crude oil as shall be the equivalent of refined sold at such advance, until the price reached five dollars per barrel; a proportionate addition to the average price of crude oil shall be paid for each fraction of one cent per gallon increased in the average price of sales of refined oil at New York by members of the Refiners' Association; the price of refined oil in New York, and of crude oil at common points, to be adjusted by the representative committees.

Ninth. The representative committees may at any time reduce the prices of crude and refined oils below the minimum or above the maximum prices above named.

Tenth. Settlements to be made every month.

Eleventh. The profits on all crude sold by refiners for export to be credited to the producers.

Twelfth. Either association may discontinue the agreement on ten day's notice.

Thirteenth. The agreement to remain in full force for five years, unless sooner terminated.

Fourteenth. Amendments can be made, subject to the approval of the associations.

An acclamation was read remarks and explanations were made by members of the committee, and at the conclusion of the reading the agreement was adopted by a vote of twenty to five, Messrs. Hasan, President of the Council, Mawhinney, Beers, McMullen and Hilton voting in the negative. These gentlemen favor the erection of refineries by the producers, and are opposed to any combination with the refiners of the country.

Resolutions were introduced to pump the wells but twelve hours per day, and also to suspend all drilling from the 25th inst. until April 1st, 1873. They provoked considerable debate, but a vote was not reached, the Council adjourning until 9 A. M. to-morrow.

FIRES.

Pacific Hotel and Other Buildings at Mansfield, Ohio, Destroyed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, December 23, 1872.

The Pacific Hotel and two or three smaller buildings adjoining were destroyed by fire last night about midnight. The house was full of guests and several made narrow escapes. Loss about $12,000; covered by insurance as follows: Phœnix, of Hartford, $1,500; Orient, of Hartford, $1,000; Ætemania, of Cleveland, $1,000; Royal, of Liverpool, $3,000; Firemen's, of Dayton, $3,000.

Property to the Amount of $50,000 Burned.

CONCORD, N. H., December 23.—A fire in East Canaan, yesterday, destroyed property to the value of $50,000; insured for about half. Among the sufferers are David Barnard and Charles Cushing, harness makers; H. B. Dustin, millinery; Frank Barbee, jeweler; Barney Brothers, dry goods; I. D. Weeks & Co.

Destructive Fire at Portland, Oregon—Loss $350,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 23.—A disastrous conflagration occurred to-day at Portland, Oregon. The fire broke out in a Chinese washhouse, on the east side of Front street, between Alder and Morrison, and burned the entire block between Alder and Morrison, and nearly the entire block on the west side of Front between Alder and Morrison streets. At noon it was under control, but the whole city seemed imminent. Furniture and goods were removed several blocks in the direction from which the fire was taking. Fortunately at half-past twelve the wind changed, driving the flames back on the burned portion, enabling firemen to gain control and confine the flames to the burning blocks. Engines came from Vancouver, Salem, Albany, Corvallis and Allegany. The Washington and Emmett Guards were ordered out to protect the exposed property and prevent the crowd from interfering with the operations of the firemen. Several of the firemen were seriously injured by falling walls. Loss estimated at $250,000; insurance $150,000. The fire was finally extinguished and confined within the limits of the three blocks, constituting the best part of the business portion of the city. The principal sufferers are: J. B. Congle, saddler; W. B. Currier, clothier; Occidental Hotel, proprietors, Geo. Vaiume, Hall & Blendley; H. L. Pittock, *Oregonian* Publishing Company; G. W. Vaughn, Smoot & Co., C. G. Steward, A. A. Waiting, job printers; George L. Hoskard & Co., produce dealers; Quinby & Perkins, Progz & Harrip, Oregonian Company's office, slightly damaged; Sutter, C. H. Woodward, druggist; B. L. Stone, jeweler; L. Stone, Clint & Reed, Kamm & Co., Ladd & Tilton, Alder and Front, was destroyed. Loss not ascertained, but heavy.

The journal of the *Oregonian* was removed in anticipation of destruction, but the fire did not reach them.

A $67,000 Fire at Helena, Ark.

MEMPHIS, December 23.—An *Avalanche* special from Helena, Ark., says: A disastrous fire broke out about four o'clock this morning, and before the fire department could reach the spot had destroyed about half a dozen buildings, and before it was arrested burned three-fourths of the block in which it originated on the east side of Main street, between Porter and Righter. The buildings destroyed were mostly wood, but the loss by the conflagration is more than $50,000 above that entirely broken up. The following are the losers are: A. Bernhold, dry goods and clothing, $600, no insurance; J. H. Grant, furniture dealer, loss $5,000, insurance $2,000; Mrs. Baggette, loss on building, $2,000, insurance Baggette, loss on building, $2,000, insurance Solomon, amount not stated, no insurance; Morris Day, dry goods and clothing, loss $7,000, insured $2,000; F. Blanz, saloon and building, loss $3,000, no insurance; J. A. Berry, loss $5,000, no insurance; S. Levy, millinery and fancy goods, loss $7,000, insurance $2,000; J. O. Bagwell, photographer, loss $1,800, no insurance; Isaac & Sessing, dry goods and clothing, loss $5,000, insurance $2,000; Russell & Righter, on building $5,000; J. Oeger, loss $1,500, fully insured; S. J. Pretzon, queensware, loss by moving ured; S. J. Pretzon, queensware, loss by moving $500, fully insured; Samuel Bender, dry goods and clothing, loss by moving $1,500; H. Hamrick, confectionary, loss $500, insurance $250; Spitzer & Frank, loss $2,000, insured $1,500; M. Tuber, loss $2,000, insurance $1,500; M. Munott, loss $200, fully insured; A. Weinhaid, loss $2,000, insured $500; Jno. H. Hines, loss $9,000, insurance $5,000; Constance Assmus, watchmaker, loss $500, no insurance; estate of Louis Tyngman, loss $1,500, no insurance; Jno. Bonefrey, confectioner, loss $900, no insurance; Jeon Berton, loss on building $1,500, insurance $500; ungregate loss $67,000; names of companies interested not ascertained.

JOHN BULL SOLD.

A Practical Joke on an Englishman.

Mr. Philip Lee is an Englishman; an Englishman who came to our shores with all of J. Bull's prejudices against the "barsted Yankees," and was slow in letting people know his opinions, in and out of place. In New York he fell in with E. A. Sothern, the actor, to whom he complained that that city was a dull place—" nothing to see—no society, you know." Sothern replied that Mr. Lee had not yet made the acquaintance of the aristocracy of the city, and invited him to a banquet where he would meet a select company of Knickerbockers and the members of the highest families. Our English cousin was delighted at the idea, and at once accepted the invitation. W. J. Florence, the Irish comedian, was consulted, and the matter arranged. One night after the close of the theaters, the choice spirits of "Dundreary's" selection assembled in one of the parlors of a large hotel on the east side, and were formally presented to Mr. Lee. At supper the latter gentleman was seated near the head of the table, flanked by Neil Bryant and Nelse Seymour, and faced by Billy Birch and Charley Backus, while Dan Bryant and others of that ilk constituted the remainder of the aristocratic company. The banquet progressed swimmingly, and much to the satisfaction of the guest of the evening, who, however, was rather taken aback at the unctuous hilarity displayed, and when the wine came on it grew worse. A violent political discussion arose, ending in a display of knives and pistols. Sothern and Florence quarreled, passed fire for fire freely, their revolvers and blazed away at each other from opposite ends of the room, without either result than badly frightening the Englishman. "In this customary in society here?" he asked, in an agitated voice. "Yes, sir," was the reply, in a ferocious tone, "but it's peculiar to aristocracy, sir." Therein he blood shed enough to fight if I get another chance at that fellow," and here the last speaker brandished a knife fiercely. Mr. Lee made great efforts to secure a truce, which was but temporary, and on the resumption of the fight the uproar became general. The man from across the water trembled for his personal safety, and was not reassured until the party began dispersing. On learning that the whole affair was a practical joke, gotten up for his express benefit, he was furious, but has since calmed down, has a poorer opinion of "barsted Yankees" than ever.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

A Consistory at Rome—Forcible Allocution Delivered by Pope Pius.

ROME, December 23.—A Consistory was held to-day. Twenty-two Cardinals were present. The Pope delivered an allocution, in the course of which he said the Church was still sorely persecuted. The purpose to destroy her was shown in the acts of the Italian government, which compelled the clergy to serve in the army and imposed a heavy tax on church property. He solemnly protested against the bill now pending in the Italian Parliament for the suppression of religious corporations, and declared that the title to property acquired by this means would be null and void. He repeated his censures of those who encroached on the rights of the church, and denounced Germany, where pit-falls of open violence, calumny and ridicule were employed to destroy the church by men, who, ignorant of religion, sought to define its dogmas. The allocution concluded with a protest against the clergy dotation bill recently passed by the Spanish Cortes and general condemnation of the Armenian schism.

Imperial Rescript to Bismarck.

BERLIN, December 23.—The Prussian *Cross Gazette* publishes the following imperial rescript addressed to Bismarck: "I relieve you of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. You will retain the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the empire, and are empowered to vote in the State Ministry through the President of Council, Herr Delbruck." The Premiership devolves upon the senior Minister.

Cape of Good Hope Diamond Diggings.

LONDON, December 23.—The steamship from the Cape of Good Hope has arrived. She brings intelligence that the first Ministry under a system of responsible government has been formed at the Cape. A diamond weighing 288 carats had been found in the diggings. There is much complaint on account of the manner in which justice is administered at the diamond fields.

A Betrayer Executed.

PARIS, December 23.—Poiterinz, member of the Garde Champetre, tried by court martial and found guilty of betraying a Mayor and another inhabitant of Soissons to the Prussians, by whom they were shot, was executed to-day at Vincennes.

Reported Loss of the Steamship Germany.

LONDON, 1 A. M. Dec. 24.—It was reported at midnight that the steamship Germany, of the Allan Line, was totally wrecked yesterday. No details given, and up to this hour the report has not been confirmed. It is possible the rumor has originated in the similarity of names borne by the Allen steamship and Captain Cook. The Germania was previously reported lost off the mouth of the Gironde.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, December 23.—Arrived, steamship Celtic, from New York.

European Markets.

LONDON, December 23, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93 5-8, and for account 93 3-4@93 7-8. Five-twenty cas securities—5-20s, of '65, 92¾; do '67, 92 13-16@92 7-8; new 5s, 91¾; Erie, 49¾. Linseed oil, £31. Turpentine, 42s 6d.

FRANKFORT, December 22.—United States bonds—5-20s of '62, 96.

PARIS, December 23.—Rentes 53 francs 37 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, December 23.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland 10¼d; Orleans 10 1-16d; sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Breadstuffs firm; red winter spring wheat 9s 10d@9s 10d; red winter 9s 8d@9s 10d. Flour 30s 6m 28s 6d. Beef, new 90s. Pork, new, 65s. Bacon, new, cumberland middle s 37s; short rib middles 38s. Receipts of corn during the past three days amounted to 8,000 quarters; no American. Receipts of wheat during the past three days amounted to 40,000 quarters; American 20,000.

ANTWERP, December 23.—Refined petroleum 53 francs.

Obituary.

CHICAGO, December 23.—E. G. Eastman, a prominent private banker of this city, and Vice President of the City Savings Bank, died at his residence, 171 Calumet avenue, this evening, from the effect of a dose of arsenic taken Saturday night. No cause can be found for the suicide, as his financial affairs are reported to be in good condition, and his family relations were pleasant. Mr. Eastman came to Chicago from Baltimore, shortly after the great fire, and commenced business as a banker, on Canal street, near Washington. He was at one time United States Consul to Dublin, and was highly esteemed by his acquaintances.

STATE NEWS.

A new Methodist Episcopal church will be dedicated at Mill City, Wyoming county, on Thursday, January 2d.

The Lancaster *Express* tells of this vegetable freak: Yesterday Mr. Jacob S. Witner, of Millersville, placed upon our table the half of an ordinary sized pumpkin, from the seeds of which several small vines have sprouted. The vines are about four and five inches in length, and grew while the pumpkin was housed in the barn. We believe this is considered a remarkable freak.

Major Goodman, of Tionesta, has killed nine deer during the past two weeks.

The Tidioute *Journal* advertises as for rent, "the picket fence, which is the place of meeting of the Tidioute Mendelssohn Cat Society."

There is a great deal of sickness in Tionesta and vicinity, arising mainly from colds.

Mr. Ezra Comfort, aged eighty, was married to Miss Eliza Carr, aged nineteen, in Chester the other day. Here's a chance for the pestiferous punsters.

A Wilkesbarre jury, being unable to agree upon a verdict in a criminal case, tossed up a penny to decide the matter, and in this way found the prisoner guilty.

A few nights ago, Mrs. Letitia Carter, of Little Britain township, Lancaster county, went too near an open stove, and her clothes caught fire. There was no one in the house to offer assistance, and the lady was burned to death. She was eighty years of age.

By the middle of next summer six new furnaces will be put in operation in New Castle, making the number in that place nine.

Mr. David Hite has assumed the editorship of the Johnstown *Echo*.

The crowded state of the lunatic hospital at Harrisburg has rendered necessary the transfer of some of its inmates to the hospital at Danville. Some thirty of these were transferred to the latter institution last week.

Mr. H. S. Eberly, of Durlach, Lancaster county, is the owner of 600 turkeys, 500 geese, 300 ducks, and 400 chickens, and it takes 15 bushels of corn to feed them daily.

It turns out that George Hovetter, of Mount Holly, Cumberland county, was not murdered, as was at first supposed. On the night before his death body was found, he entered a saloon with several others, and after drinking several times, made a wager that he could drink more liquor than any man in the house. After they had partaken of the larger portion of two quarts Hovetter became helplessly intoxicated, and he was carried to a place outside of the saloon, where he was permitted by his cruel companions to lie all night. In the morning he was found dead. The deceased was but twenty years of age.

Judge Samuel G. Turner died at his residence in Wilkesbarre, on Friday morning, of paralysis of the heart, at the age of fifty-four years. He was elected to the lower House of the Legislature in 1857, and to the Senate in 1865, on the Democratic ticket.

There is some talk of a new daily paper in Altoona, to be issued from the *Tribune* office.

A new furnace project is on foot at Kutztown, Berks county. One gentleman offers to take $125,000 of the stock.

The Greenville *Argus* says: It is estimated that two million dollars' worth of pig iron, within the limits of Mercer county, is now being held awaiting higher prices. This calculation is based upon the names of the losers are: A. Bernhold, dry goods and clothing, $600, no insurance; J. H. Grant, furniture dealer, loss $5,000, insurance $2,000; Mrs. Baggette, loss on building, $2,000, insurance Solomon, amount not stated, no insurance; Morris Day, dry goods and clothing, loss $7,000, insured $2,000; F. Blanz, saloon and building, loss $3,000, no insurance; J. A. Berry, loss $5,000, no insurance; S. Levy, millinery and fancy goods, loss $7,000, insurance $2,000; J. O. Bagwell, photographer, loss $1,800, no insurance; Isaac & Sessing, dry goods and clothing, loss $5,000, insurance $2,000; Russell & Righter, on building $5,000; J. Oeger, loss $1,500, fully insured; S. J. Pretzon, queensware, loss by moving $500, fully insured; Samuel Bender, dry goods and clothing, loss by moving $1,500; H. Hamrick, confectionary, loss $500, insurance $250; Spitzer & Frank, loss $2,000, insurance $1,500; M. Tuber, loss $2,000, insurance $1,500; M. Munott, loss $200, fully insured; A. Weinhaid, loss $2,000, insured $500; Jno. H. Hines, loss $9,000, insurance $5,000; Constance Assmus, watchmaker, loss $500, no insurance; estate of Louis Tyngman, loss $1,500, no insurance; Jno. Bonefrey, confectioner, loss $900, no insurance; Jeon Berton, loss on building $1,500, insurance $500; ungregate loss $67,000; names of companies interested not ascertained.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The corset manufactory of Mrs. Charlotte Adams, in Washington street, Boston, was destroyed by fire sunday morning. Loss $20,000. Property adjoining took fire yesterday morning and was damaged to the extent of $15,000.

George Cotton, the American painter and traveler, died in Salt Lake City yesterday morning at the age of seventy-eight years.

It is not true that Mr. A. T. Stewart broke his leg or suffered an accident at his residence, in New York.

W. B. Balcombe, son of H. A. D. Balcombe, of the marine *Tribune and Republican*, yesterday received an appointment as cadet in the United States Military Academy at West Point.

An adjourned meeting of ex-Union soldiers was held in St. Louis last night, at which a memorial to the United States Senate, praying that that body seat the Honorable act adopted by the House on the 12th instant, was unanimously agreed to. A large number of the names of signatures have already been obtained to the memorial, and additional committees were appointed to procure more. Another meeting will be held on the 30th instant, when the memorial will be forwarded to the Senate.

The weather at Chicago was colder last night than it was at any time this winter, the thermometer indicating 22 degrees below zero.

Jim Massey, a notorious character, murdered a laborer on the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, opposite Cairo, at Argenta, on Saturday night. The borer had just been paid off. Massey is now in jail.

The last rail on the short line connecting the West Shore and Chicago and Northwestern was laid yesterday.

A dwelling owned by Mr. Straw, at Waterloo, Ind., was burned yesterday, turning out three families. Loss $6,000; not insured.

Daniel Lentzy, just released from Elizabethtown jail, cut Wm. Bellz, at Rockport, Ky., yesterday, with a razor, inflicting a fatal wound.

Mrs. Chanfrau is seriously ill at Salt Lake, Uthah territory.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The New Internal Revenue Law.

MODEL SCHOOL FOR VIENNA.

SPEAKER OF FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS

Blaine Will be Strongly Opposed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 23, 1872.

The Revenue Law.

Commissioner Douglass has begun the preparation of all the stamps, blanks and instructions necessary to carry the new Revenue law into effect.

Model School for Vienna Exposition.

A model of the Franklin school building of this city, and one of the finest in the East, is being prepared for the Vienna Exposition. The model will be made in sections, so that it can be taken apart. The building will be represented just as it is, and the system of heating and ventilation will be fully demonstrated. One of the rooms will contain all the school furniture in miniature.

Speakership of Next House.

Forney's *Press* of to-day has the following in regard to the Speakership of the next House: "Mr. Blaine, an admirable presiding officer as he is, will not have a walk over in the race for Speakership of the Forty-third Congress. Mr. Wheeler, of New York, is talked of as a candidate, and Horace Maynard, the wheel horse of the Southern Republicans, will be made a strong one. An effort is being made by the Southern Representatives to have the Pennsylvania and Indiana delegations unite on him, which may be successful. If it is the struggle will be decided against Mr. Blaine. Mr. Maynard is a Radical among Radicals, and a staunch champion of the protective policy."

WASHINGTON, December 23, 1872.

KILLED WITH A FIRE SHOVEL.

Patrick Welsh, fireman at the gas works, was struck on the head with a coal shovel by John Lynden, a fellow workman, while at their duties at an early hour yesterday morning. His skull was so severely crushed that he died almost immediately. The parties had a personal quarrel. Lynden escaped.

PROGRESS IN SPAIN.

General Sickles telegraphs from Madrid that both Houses of Congress have accepted, by decisive majorities, the colonial policy of the Ministry for Porto Rico, which involves the separation of the civil from the military departments, extensive reforms, and the same provincial form of government which exists in Spain, with municipal government and town and local officers. Two of the ministers resigned, and their successors, who are in accord with the rest of the ministry and with Congress, were cordially received by the Congress. The success of the ministry is understood to have been approved by a vote of sixty senators against six, and by 91 against 12 in the lower house. Gen. Sickles further telegraphs that the President and Cabinet have announced that the bill for immediate emancipation of slaves will be speedily introduced.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 23, 1872.

GOULD'S RESTITUTION.

The transfer of real estate by Jay Gould to the Erie Company is still progressing and will likely last the whole week.

FUNERAL OF G. P. PUTNAM.

The funeral of the late George P. Putnam took place this morning, from Madison avenue church, Thirty-first street. The ceremonies, which were of the most simple kind, were conducted by Rev. Dr. Elder, pastor, and the funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Anderson, the donal eulogy being omitted. A great number of artists, literary men and members of publishing firms attended the services in the church. The pall-bearers were: Messrs. Edwin M. Cullen Bryant, John Taylor Johnston, Daniel Huntington, John Wiley, John T. Sargent, Vincent Colyer, Charles Hodge, Dr. Anderson, Andrew C. Armstrong, A. D. N. Randolph, Richard Butler and Samuel B. Gifford. The remains were conveyed to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

THE STOKES CASE IN PROGRESS.

The opening of the second Stokes trial to-day was similar to the former one. Judge Fullerton delivered an address for the prosecution, reciting the circumstances of the shooting. In conclusion he drew attention to the lawlessness of the times, and said: "The question now prominent in the community was whether criminals should be arrested and when arrested whether they shall be punished and a stop put to this bloodshed. Each jury regarded the law punishing murder with death as played out. If this state of things is permitted we shall soon be in a state of anarchy." Patrick Hart, Thomas Hart and John T. Redmond, the hall boys at the Grand Central, presented the evidence given at the first trial. Adjourned.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING BY FIRE.

The new public school building, No. 5, Jersey City, was partia ly destroyed by fire this evening. Loss on the building and furniture is estimated at $60,000; insurance $40,000. About one hundred and fifty girls were in the school at the time and escaped without accident; also the members of the Board of Education, then in session.

ANNUAL DINNER OF NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY.

The sixty-seventh annual dinner of the New England Society was held at Delmonico's to-night. About three hundred gentlemen were present. At the supper table were Elliott C. Cowder, President of the Society, Senator Wilson, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Gen. Sherman, Governor Hawley, Governor Jewell, Judge J. R. Brady, President S. Packford, Secretary M. McDonough, President St. Nicholas Society, J. J. Dale, President St. George's Society; James Moore, President St. Andrews's Society; Governor Morgan, W. M. Evarts, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Charles Peabody, Henry Clews. "The day we celebrate" was responded to by the chairman; "The President of the United States," by Hon. Ward Beecher; "The State of New York and city of New York," not responded to on account of the absence of the Governor and Mayor elect; "Army and Navy," by Gen. Sherman; "Congress of the United States," by Senator Wilson; "Forefathers," by Colonel Trumbull; "Our Sister States," by Rev. Dr. Storrs; "Prince Giles, of the Pilgrim Fathers," by Governor Jewell; "City of Boston, tried in the fire—great in prosperity, greater in adversity," was responded to in the absence of Governor Hawley: "Our Sister Societies," by Judge D. D. Dale. The festivities were kept up to a late hour.

BRIEF NOTES.

Judge Woodruff affirmed judgment in the United States District Court against Lilenthal & Co. for $104,000, for a violation of the United States revenue law regulating tobacconists.

Pierre Berton, whose extradition was sought on the allegation that he committed a murder at Rouen, was discharged yesterday, proving to be the wrong person.

A proposition was made in the Board of Aldermen that every street car conductor and driver, and stage and coach driver, must be licensed and wear a badge bearing the number of the license.

The counsel for the accused occupied the entire day in the Tweed conspiracy case.

James E. Maxwell, arrested on the suit of Luther C. Challis, was to-day arraigned in the Court of General Sessions on an indictment for perjury. The case goes over till the January term.

CASUALTIES.

Foot Crushed—Ears and Feet Frozen—Leg Fractured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, OHIO, December 22, 1872.

John Glock, while working in a coal yard, near the Union Depot, had his right foot run over by a coal car and so badly crushed that the foot will probably have to be amputated.

Four or five young firemen, had their ears and feet frozen severely while pulling reels to a fire and working in water. A small boy named Kline had his right leg crushed by a reel going to a fire this evening.

Run Over by a Locomotive and Killed.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, December 23.—Mrs. James Halleron, aged forty, fell while walking on the railroad track near this city to-day, was run over by a locomotive and killed.

A Young Lady Accidentally Shot Through the Heart.

LOUISVILLE, December 23.—A special dispatch to the *Courier-Journal* says: At Owensboro, Ky., today, Miss Amelia Pegram, daughter of W. B. Pegram, accidentally shot herself through the heart with a pistol. The young lady was widely noted for her beauty and amiability and intelligence, and was engaged to be married in two weeks to Mr. Walr, son of the President of the Owensboro and Russellville Railroad.

Mishap to a Freight Train—Nobody Hurt.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MIAMISBURG, OHIO, December 23, 1871.

This morning at four o'clock a freight train on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, a few miles south of this place, met with an accident, caused by a flat car on which a thirty-five ton engine was loaded. The trucks broke and threw four or five cars off the track, the engine falling over an embankment. Fortunately no one was hurt. All trains were delayed until five o'clock this afternoon. The road is now clear.

Weather intensely cold; thermometer, Sunday morning, fifteen degrees below zero.

The Greeley Will Contest—Prospect of Amicable Settlement.

NEW YORK, December 23.—Further proceedings in the Greeley will case at White Plains have, by general consent, been postponed till January 15th, before which time the contestants and a number of wealthy gentlemen of this city in the interest of the Misses Greeley, expect to effect an adjustment with the managers of the Greeley estate, who appear to be now the only contestants of the will.

Dwelling at Waterloo, Indiana, Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., December 23, 1872.

A two-story frame dwelling house at Waterloo, Ind., was destroyed by fire to-day. It was owned by Mr. Straw, and occupied by two families. Loss probably $6,000; no insurance. The contents were destroyed. The origin is supposed to be a defective flue.

Arkansas Election Difficulties—Suits to be Commenced.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., December 23.—Some of the Reform candidates for State offices at the recent election will commence proceedings before Judge Caldwell of the United States Circuit Court, to-morrow, similar to those of Judge Durrell, of New Orleans, to restrain the State authorities from returning their opponents as elected.

Railroad Interruption in Indiana.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., December 23, 1872.

About fifty engines have been frozen up between this city and Lafayette for nearly forty-eight hours. The weather is now moderating, and trains are beginning to move.

MYSTERIOUS MECHANISM.

AN ENTIRELY NEW MOTOR.

Power Out of Nothing---An Incomprehensible and Unexplainable Machine.

[From a New York Letter.]

A startling novelty, which may possibly uproot a large share of the beautiful theories professedly based on known laws in philosophy and mechanics, has been apparently developed and partially proven, "after fourteen years of research and experiment."

Possibly it may prove a mere illusion. Probably it may prove how poor the foundation of much present mechanical reasoning and assertion, perhaps stagger some recognized laws of force; and certainly will, if future development shall justify present well based expectations, discover to the world new laws in nature and science as important to the mechanical world as was the falling of the apple to the scientific world.

On my way East, while detained at a depot, I met an old acquaintance who for years has held high position among learned and practical scientists. He took my arm and led on to an obscure part of the town, to a closed house in a narrow street, and rang a bell. After a few moments the door opened a little, and a pair of deep-set black eyes peered out into the darkness. "Good evening, Mr. ——." "Good evening, sir," but the door didn't open. "Mr. H——, with card from Mr. so and so—." The door opened, but only to admit my friend. A word of explanation and I was received with apparent cordiality. Up one, two, three flights of narrow stairs, we came to what had been a bath room, now evidently the only occupied part of the old fashioned residence.

The room was filled with mechanical appliances, parts, drawings, charts and scientific authorities in great profusion. On a board across the bath tub stood a piece of mechanism shaped some like a steam engine of diminutive size, with gearing, eccentrics, ball and socket joints, and levers in sight, but all quite mysterious. We took seats, and our enthusiastic host wound up and started a stop cock here and another there, and the machine was in motion—opened one a little more and more till it "got to working" fully speed in about a minute. We could discover no means of producing power, and waited in blank astonishment for an explanation.

It came, but the confusion of such terms in mechanics as "pulsators," "vibratory motion," "vascular action," "molecular agitation," "poised vacuums," and atmospheric pressure, made the explanation, as a whole, quite beyond our comprehension.

We were asked to test the power of the machine, and with all our force applied wood and iron brakes to the gearing, and put our might on all levers, but could make only slight variation in the motion.

"What is the power?" There was no fire, no warmth, no boiler, no cylinder, no chemicals, no gases, no magnet, no electricity, nothing to cause the motion but a few gallons of water contained in a pipe about a gallon of cold water, direct from the hydrant and never used over 32 deg.

The machine could be picked up with one hand and carried in a market basket, but in force it measured, at a moderate estimate, over 1,200 horse power, which could be increased, as we were informed, to any degree by the size of the machine, by making one additional connection, provided the iron be not used.

There was a globular-shaped part which he termed the "pulsator," to which was attached a stopcock, supplying "atmospheric air, and through which, at each revolution, there was alternate inhalations and exhalations as demonstrated by holding a burning match near the orifice. In another part of cylindrical shape, was a similar stopcock, through which was thrown a small rubber hose, connecting with the water supply. About a "thimble full" was used at each revolution, returning to the reservoir below.

I could get no intelligent idea as to where the power was originated, what it was, nor how it could be applied. We disconnected parts of it, and when it turned it over, tried to stop it, and watched every motion and the effects, all rules of speed and power can only say it is a very powerful engine in a wonderfully small space. It costs no more to run it than it does a canary bird to breathe. It ignores fuel, boiler, smoke, cylinder and fire-box. The "dead center" is an unknown point in its crank motion, for the power is applied at the point of the different points in a revolution, and could as easily be applied at double the number of points, so that the crank leverage would never be at a dead center.

Our wonder-working friend has two ten horse-power, and two thirty-horse power motors, or engines, or "pulsators," nearly ready for practical uses, which he confessedly invited us to call and see "about Christmas time," and I shall see them. I could only call it a breathing machine. It is evidently a discovery and not an invention, and we have only to allow that a small per centage of the discovery to know how to apply it, and the "pulsator" to see this "pulsator" kicking steam engines and their boilers out of the way in a very large majority of cases, dodging fuel, fire, coal-bins, fire-men, and doing all their work without a farthing's expense in running. The mechanical world will stand in wonder and admiration of the whole scientific and practical world.

The discoverer presumes to say he can place within a base of six by eight feet a power greater than that of the engine of the Great Eastern, and have it under perfect control.

He has refused to sell the discovery for a million and a half of dollars.

"About Christmas time come again, and I will show you something."

We shall certainly accept the invitation.

FROM SAUT STE. MARIE.

The Dark Side of Lake Navigation—Casualties on Lake Superior During November —A Terrible Storm of Fifteen Days' Duration—Nineteen Vessels Ice-Bound—The Culpable Course of Vessel Owners.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SAUT STE. MARIE, November 30, 1872.

I wrote you some time since giving you some idea of the profits realized by owners of vessels, but in order that your readers may not be led to believe that all is profit and no loss, and that navigating the lakes is free from hazards, both as regards life and property, I deem it but proper to give the other side of the picture. Notwithstanding that we have had but little very cold weather, and but little snow or ice until within a few days, the fall has been one of unprecedented hazzard on account of storms.

On the 13th inst. a storm of fearful severity swept into Duluth from the northeast, raising the water in the bay fifteen feet higher than was ever known, damaging their breakwater, elevator and docks, and beaching the propeller St. Paul, and the Frances Palmer, both three-masters, and the Ogdensburg three-masted sailing vessels afloat. They were both loaded with coal, valued at about $ 200 each. Besides these, several other vessels of smaller size were also beached and totally destroyed at the docks, piers and docks.

Next we hear of the Marquette, another three-masted schooner, being driven ashore at Ontonagon, Lake Marquette. This latter vessel drew six feet of water light, and was blown over a bar at the mouth of Ghooday River, in which there is ordinarily only three feet of water, and she went in stern first. She was also loaded with coal as was the St. Paul at Duluth. Next we hear of the propeller St. Louis getting disabled and coming near losing her entire small crew. The only surviving seaman looking out of his house on the hill back of Marquette harbor accidentally discovering her, and a tug was sent out, which towed her into the harbor. Here the steamer Dicord was sunk, besides numerous other accidents, and all the while the wind kept blowing a livery gale and tossing everything on the lake like a child playing with a ball. Day after day, and to make it worse and more dangerous, the air was filled and completely filled so thick with snow that nothing could be seen.

After this blowing as if the elements had gone mad, the culminating point was reached on the 22d inst. The evening before there was observed in the sky what sailors call a sun dog, and a thick snow bank commenced gathering and blowing up above the horizon and a storm of unusual severity was the result. The night was calm until about five A. M., when a snow storm came down from the west northwest as if it were a thunder clap. The wind blew a perfect hurricane, and it roared as if infants were in pain. The water in the canal commenced to rise gradually until about 9 P. M., when an immense wave was seen coming down, about eight feet high, sweeping into the canal, and over the locks, the closing of the guard gates, would have totally demolished the guard gates, but the closing three propellers arrived, and they all looked as if they had been in an engagement. The next morning the Arizona, of the Anchor Line, arrived and presented a most pitiful spectacle. Her wheel was disabled, her cabin would have made a

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1872.

A FINANCIAL authority states that American railway securities are attracting unusual attention abroad, where no little interest exists concerning their soundness. This the same authority does not as a general thing doubt, though in some notorious cases foreign investors have sustained losses, more on account of their own folly than for any other reason. An analysis shows that American railroads net five per cent. on their outlay, which is fully equal to those of Great Britain; while in the natural growth of the country there is a buttress of solvency which no other country can show.

MR. SUMNER wants to have stricken from the Army Register the records of the civil war, and from the banners of the Republic the names of the battles fought in its defense. Why not go further, level the monuments, and efface the graves of those who fell for the great cause? Still further; blot out the record in Congress and State Legislatures, extinguish everything extinguishable that can tend to keep alive recollection of the great triumph, including the act of Emancipation, its most grand and legitimate result. Let MR. SUMNER be consistent. If his object is the conciliation of the South, let him begin at the spot where there is the keenest feeling—take the negro first and send him back to slavery.

THE special election ordered in the Thirteenth Congressional District of this State, to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the resignation of Hon. ULYSSES MERCUR, who, at the recent State election, was chosen a Justice of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth, takes place to-day. The district is composed of the counties of Bradford, Columbia, Montour, Sullivan and Wyoming. HON. J. D. STRAWBRIDGE, Republican, was elected to represent the district in the Forty-third Congress, by a majority of 827 votes over his Democratic competitor, B. K. RHODES. The candidate chosen at this special election will only have sixty-three days to serve. It is probable that Mr. STRAWBRIDGE will be elected to fill the unexpired term. His two months experience in the present Congress would be a decided advantage in the next.

ON MANY accounts it is to be hoped that the *Tribune* muddle has been settled by the purchase by or for WHITELAW REID, of the controling interest. In one sense it was nobody's business but the owners how the thing came out; but so long as the affairs of the paper were thrust in the face of the public it was the topic of discussion and in a certain sense a scandal. Hereafter, we are given to understand, the *Tribune* is to be "independent" and not partizan, and will pursue as nearly as possible the course indicated by Mr. GREELEY'S manifesto soon after the election. The new owners probably know what they are about, and no doubt, like all shrewd business men, rely more on the character of their wares than on anything else for success. We believe that on its new platform it is possible for the *Tribune* to be more profitable, if not more influential, than ever before.

IT STRIKES the St. Louis press as "a noticeable fact" that all the Pacific or trans-continental railways will be controled or centralized at Philadelphia through the instrumentality of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Well, there is no sort of doubt that the management in question is laying plans which will probably result in controling a large part of the traffic of the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific. It is a question of brains, energy, foresight and resources. If St. Louis and the Southwest had a Colonel SCOTT of their own, there would be comparatively little necessity for the imposition of the Pennsylvania Company in the railroad affairs of that section. So long, however, as its people confess their need of comprehensive schemes adapted to the practical requirements of trade, and admit their own inability to furnish them, they must not think it strange if others step in and carry off the prizes from under their very noses.

IN THE *Tribune* of Saturday there is an editorial on Mr. GREELEY, in which this occurs:

"Yet some persons professed to be intuitively astonished when he declined to support GEN. GRANT for re-election; those who were honored by his confidence knew that his determination had nothing whatever to do with his own nomination. This was in a manner forced upon him by circumstances."

This reads strangely in connection with the uncontradicted statement that leading members of the *Tribune* Association were opposed to Mr. GREELEY becoming a candidate, that Mr. SINCLAIR acquiesced finally as the alternative of something worse, and that Mr. REID went to Cincinnati under the direction of his superior. It was Mr. GREELEY'S right to seek the Presidential nomination, which he unquestionably did, as a cloud of witnesses can testify; and there does not at present appear any good reason why the fact should be denied. Nor does there appear to exist any *necessity for reviving the subject* at all, more especially in the columns of the *Tribune*. There have been things said and done in that quarter since Mr. GREELEY'S death that might with propriety not have been said or done, if for no other reason out of regard for Mr. GREELEY'S memory.

A PORTION of the opposition press charges that the President has backed down from his position with respect to Civil Service reform, for the reason that he recently appointed a postmaster of Chicago a person not connected with that office, instead of selecting, as in the case of the Philadelphia postmaship, the subordinate next in rank to the retiring incumbent. A sufficient answer to this charge is found in the fact, stated in the Chicago newspapers, that it is understood the deputy postmaster did not desire the succession. The Civil Service rules hardly make it obligatory on the President to appoint any one to office against the wishes of the person interested. Yet this is exactly what the objection declares, if it has any force at all. There is as yet no reason to doubt that the President means to make a square fight on the Civil Service question; and the people, whatever the politicians may think or say, fully understand and appreciate his position in the matter. It is not to be expected that the evils of our Civil Service can be cured in a day. The natural tendency of the President's mode, however, is to discourage applications made purely on political grounds, and substitute fitness and capacity for the places in question. It is a good work. Let the opposition help, not hinder it.

EXTRAORDINARY sagacity is not needed to detect that the transportation question has already risen to be one of the first importance, and that it is destined to become the overshadowing question in Congress and among the people. A Western Democrat who has ever held to views opposed to the exercise of extraordinary powers by the general government, said to us the other day: "This doctrine cannot be given up, for it is evident now that nothing short of the paternal policy will answer in this matter. In consequence of high freights our best lands have become practically valueless, for grain is not worth raising, and I am no certain that my stock will bring the value of that which I am feeding them. The subject is in everybody's mouth; it is talked about everywhere—not by the farmers only, but by all classes; for not only every bushel of grain but every pound of groceries and yard of cloth—indeed whatever is produced or consumed is equally interested in the question. You cannot prevent it becoming the great living issue, and it is a fact that not a few of the leading men in the West are aware of this, and are already abreast of the times." At Washington, we are assured, Senators and Representatives are receiving a great number of letters from their constituents written in the same spirit and demanding relief. And relief there will be. It will take time to solidify public sentiment and think out measures; but when the necessity is so great and so many are thinking, conclusions will be reached.

ALL PARTIES interested, except those whose wrung withers would stand a chance of being badly exposed by the operation, will be likely to welcome the larger scope which it is proposed to give to the Credit Mobilier investigation, in the shape of suit for the recovery of some eighteen millions of dollars said to have been gobbled by, and divided among those engaged in the transactions of that concern. There is little doubt that there has been loose dealing somewhere. The ninth census returns show that besides the immense amount of land donated to the different railroads, the Union Pacific owes the government $27,236,512; the Central Pacific, $27,855,680; the Central Branch Union Pacific, $1,600,000; the Kansas Pacific, $6,303,000; and the Sioux City and Pacific, $1,628,320; making a total of nearly sixty-five millions of dollars. According to present appearances, there is little prospect of the government ever being paid; while it is unfortunately responsible for a still larger amount, and has to pay interest annually on bonds which the companies ought to meet. It is certain, too, that not a few parties connected with these roads have become suddenly wealthy. If this wealth has been honestly and legitimately acquired, they can have no objection whatever to the action which, it is said, the stockholders propose to take; while if any fraud has been practised through the Credit Mobilier on the government or people of the United States, it is every way right and proper that it should be unearthed and the guilty parties made to disgorge.

A DECISION AND SOMETHING MORE.

Several months ago, when mentioning the proceedings of the Brewers' Congress which had met in New York shortly before, we referred to the effort which the Congress had resolved to make with the view of distinguishing in the general mind their product from the product of the distiller. The distinction which the Congress desired government and the public to make was the difference between "spirituous" and "fermented" liquors; the brewers' naturally, whether rightly or not, contending that, while the former might be intitulous as a common drink, the latter were not, and that beer especially was not only a delicious but a highly nutricious and beneficent beverage. In connection with this subject, as well as for other reasons, some interest attaches to a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Tennessee.

In a case taken before that Court by appeal, a man had been convicted of violating a statute of the State by selling a glass of beer to a customer on Sunday. The statute in question *forbids* on that day the retailing of "spirituous liquors," and the lawyers who took the appeal argued that their client had been illegally condemned, on the ground that beer is not a "spirituous liquor," and therefore is not included in the prohibition of the law. The Court sustained the appeal. It appeared that, with a single exception, the Tennessee Judges have always recognized the distinction in law between spirituous and fermented liquors, and the difference runs through all the statutes of the State relative to the subject, vinous and malt liquors being specified along with, or in addition to, spirituous. Reference was made to a long and very elaborate judgment delivered many years ago by Chief Justice TURLEY, in which he pointed out the distinction between beer and whisky

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This Mortgage is a FIRST LIEN on the first twelve miles of the Road, and is a key to the whole Road, has sixteen years to run, has a sinking security, and pays 7% per cent. on the investment.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, December 23, 1872.

Our remarks on the subject of low premiums in lifeassurance, with a simplified policy, that will do away with the complicated and mystifying machinery which now surrounds the practice of most of the companies, has brought us a host of commendatory letters from business men and others who are interested in the subject, and who feel that some improvement is necessary. Among the letters received is one especially worthy of mention, from G. A. Thomson, F. S. A., with a pamphlet on "A new system of working life assurance," addressed by him to the Society of Actuaries of England, bearing the imprint of a London publishing house, dated 1853—worthy of mention because the suggestions, although made twenty years ago, contain nearly if not all the improvements and changes which mark the management of the leading companies of to-day.

He proposes that polices shall be non-forfeitable and unconditional, subject to no reservation whatever for climatic risk or otherwise, and that they shall bear upon them declared surrender values. The climatic restriction has been tenaciously held on to by most of the companies, but along with the liberal, low rate insurance we find that restriction disappearing. Mr. Thomson remarks "that the present system actually involves the absurdity of a man being charged extra for climatic risk when he is leaving his home to seek a climate more conducive to his health." In the present day of wide travel the climate restrictions of life assurance companies are childish and greatly deteriorate the value of a life policy. Thorough insurance against all contingencies is what is needed.

After a thorough sifting of the advantages of the dividend system, the pamphlet says: "If the bonus (dividend) system were established altogether, and a well constituted joint stock company would come distinctly forward, offering good security, low rates and unconditional policies, with declared surrender values, a far more useful system of assurance would be established than can be obtained on the mutual principle, all of which seem to require an expensive system of puffing to support them and appear to be conducted without due regard to expense."

The complaint against the failure of dividends is almost universal and not without foundation, as during the past year, many companies with their premiums "loaded" from 25 to 40 per cent., have returned but 5 per cent. to their policy holders, while some have "passed" the dividends entirely. This is caused by the excessive competition among new mutual companies, who, taking the example of the Mutual Life, of New York, under more favorable circumstances than will probably ever again arise, claim the ability, and promise to do as well, or better for their policyholders.

We cannot do better than quote the remark of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of New York:

"It is to be hoped the time is not far distant when all these complicated features of the business will be abandoned and take either to be a subject of controversy among actuaries or agents, or to annoy, vex, tantalize, or deceive the insuring public, and that life insurance will be purchased for about what it is worth in cash or its equivalent."

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Even.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117¼	117¼	117¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	112	112	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116¼	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116¼	116¼	116¼
10-40's	109¼	109¼	109¼
New 5s	111¾	111¾	111¾
Currency 6s	112¾	112¾	112¾
Currency Cs	112¾	112¾	112¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	117¼
United States 6s of 1881	117¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	112¾
United States 10-40s	109¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116¼
Currency Sixes	112¾

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day.

December 23, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1 to 2 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼
Canton	53	53	53	53
Western Union Tel	82	82	81½	82
Quicksilver			27	27
Pacific Mail	77¾	77	76	76½
Adams Express		96	96	95
Wells, Fargo Express		87	86	85¾
American Exp. & Am.		68	68	68
United States Express		89½	89½	89½
New York Central	97½	97½	97½	97½
Erie	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
Michigan Central	95	95	94¾	95
Michigan Southern		90	90	90
Illinois Central	135	135	135	135
Cleveland and Pitts'b		88¾	88¾	88¾
Chicago and Northwest	69	69	68¾	68¾
Do preferred	86	86	86	86
Rock Island	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
St. Paul	53¾	53¾	54¼	54¼
Do preferred	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Wabash	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Do. Preferred	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
Fort Wayne	94	94	94	94
Ohio and Mississippi	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
Union Pacific	88¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Chicago and Alton	97	97	97	97
Do. preferred	112¾			
Boston, Hartford & Erie	3	3	3	3
New Jersey Central	100	100	100	100

—We note the organization of the Dollar Savings Bank of Oil City, capital $100,000, Charles Spangler president, James B. Calder cashier; Pittsburgh correspondents the Shoe and Leather Bank. The money market continues quiet and steady. The requirements of regular business are not heavy but their is sufficient paper offering from customers to afford full employment for all the spare funds on hands, and the tendency of the rates is to fair rates. Good business paper discounted from 9 to 10 per cent. and only the choicest notes and paper of regular customers is discounted at these rates. Outside paper has to pay from one to one and a quarter a month.

—A bill has been prepared by the Treasury Department, to be presented to Congress, revising the law in relation to the deposit of currency, in which many important changes are proposed. The title of the bill is as follows: "A bill to provide for the foreign exchange of the independent treasury of the United States, to restore, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the collection, safe keeping, transfer and disbursements of public revenue, and to facilitate the settlement of the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States and United States disbursing officers and clerks."

—The New Hampshire Legislature, which has just adjourned, considered and rejected a bill making the legal rate of interest of the State of 6 instead of 6 per cent. By the present 6 per cent. interest law of New Hampshire a violation of it incurs a penalty of the loss of three times the usury taken.

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn'a Central	95¾	Phila. and Erie	25¾
Reading	98	Lehigh Navigation	36½
United Co.'s of N.J.	121	Pittsburgh	75½
Ohio Creek & A. R. R.	25	A. V. R. R.	50¼
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59½	Central Transport'n	47

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, December 23, 1872.

REMARKS—We have nothing new in regard to the characteristics of the general markets. The weather is extremely cold, and business is generally limited dull. We have no changes to note in market values since our last report, which was carefully prepared. Below will be found the wholesale prices current for to-day's quotations:

APPLES—Receipts 291 barrels. We quote good cooking apples, free from frost, at $3 00@3 25 ₱ barrel; common $2 00@2 50.

ASHES—Pearls 11c@11½c; pots 10c; soda ash, 4¾@5½c; refined 6@6¼c; nitrate soda 4¾@5c; arsenic 6½@6¾c.

APPLE BUTTER—There is a fair demand at 8@9c per gallon.

ALES—X, $2 ₱ bbl; half do $2 50; XX, $10 ₱ bbl; half do $5; India ale, $11 ₱ box; $5 50 for half do; Porter $10 ₱ bbl. When packages are returned $3 are allowed for barrels and $2 50 for half do.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market was uniform with a fair local demand reported. We quote hams, 16c; sugar-cured hams 16c; sugar cured shoulders 13½c; plain shoulders 6c; breakfast bacon 14@15c; mess pork $14 50; rib sides 9c; clear rib sides 9½c; clear sides 10c; dried beef 18c; ham sausage 10c; lard, in tierces, 9c; lard, in half bbls, 9½c; lard, in kegs and buckets, 10c; pigs feet, $2 50 per keg; pigs feet, per half bbl, $5 00. Receipts to-day—pieces, 2,000; tierces, 6; Brads—Prime white lard 9 7oz 2 80 ₱ gallon; common grades $2 60.

BRANS—Sales in jobbing way at 1¼@1½c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—No change in prices, and receipts of prime roll short of the demand; fair to good prime to choice 30c@33c ₱ lb; medium 16@20c; common 10c to 12c.

BAKING POWDER—Demand fair; 1 ₱ cans $6 00 ₱ doz; ½ ₱ cans $3 25 ₱ doz; ¼ ₱ cans $1 75 ₱ doz.

BROOM CORN—Sales in a jobbing way at 4@7c, as to quality and condition.

CANDY—Mackinaw Mottoes 8c; clear sides 6½c; shoulders 5½c. Lard 7@7½c ₱ lb.

CIDER—Selected apple, $5 50@6 50 ₱ bbl; Heesom's hydraulic cement $3 00@3 25; Louisville $2 50@2 75; Rosedale $2 00@2 25.

CANDLES—Sperm oil 44½@45c ₱ lb; mould 12c; star 21½@22c.

CHEESE—Receipts 40 boxes. We are reported sales of prime New York Goshen at 16½@17c; Ohio Goshen 15@16c; Dairy 13½@14c; factory 12½@13c.

CIDER—Sales, as to quality, at $5@7 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—Sales at $8 ₱ bbl; common grade $4@5 ₱ bbl; upper grade $7@8.

CHARCOAL—Sales at 22c ₱ bushel; common grade $14@15 ₱ bbl; common and cultivated $9@13 ₱ bbl.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands round lots 23½@24c ₱ gallon; jobbing lots 25c.

CRACKERS—Sales at 8c ₱ case; demand fair.

DRESSED HOGS—5¾@5¾c.

DRIED FRUITS—We are reported sales of the following figures: Bright dry apples at 5½@6c, with some extra choice lots at shade higher; peaches, new crop, sales; bright peeled peaches, 20@22c; black, 8@9c; cherries, 12@13c; seeded cherries, 12@13c; huckleberries, 7@8c.

EGGS—The supply continues short of the demand. We quote purely fresh at 34@35c ₱ dozen.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers 72@75c ₱ lb to the trade, with the usual advance for jobbing lots.

FISH—White fish at $5 50 per half barrel; mackerel, shore, $20@22 per barrel; No. 1 bay $17@18; No. 2 shore, medium, $15; extra $18; No. 3 large, in small packages, $4 75 and $7 in barrels; new cod fish $6 50@7 for medium; new Labrador split $8 50@9 00; new Labrador, $7 50.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last 1,490 bbls. Market continues excited, with the prospect of still higher rates ere the close of the week. We have no changes to note in prices, remarking that the sales are now at $6 00 for superfine; $6 50@7 00 for low extra; $7 00@7 50 for fancy; $8 00@8 50 for family; $9 00@10 00 for high grades; $8 00@9 00 for white wheat brands, and $9 00; red winter brands $8 25@9 00.

GLOCKSEED—We have no change to note in prices. Following are the ruling figures at which sales are made:

Sugars—Knight's yellow 8¾c; Knight's extra C 10¼c; Demarara 11¼c; extra Demarara C 11¾c; H A E, extra C 12¼c; B 12¾c; A 13¼c; confectioners A 13¾c; crushed 13¾c; granulated 13¾c; powdered 13¾c; cut loaf 14¼c; New Orleans, prime to choice, 10¼@11¾c.

Coffees—Fancy Rio coffee 24¼c; prime 23@23½c; good 21@21¾c; fair 20@20¾c; roasted, loose, 24@26c; roasted in packages 26@28c.

Syrups—Orleans—prime 70c; choice 75c; Union 72c; H & E extra 55c; do fancy 65c; Sevres 55c; maple 60c; extra maple 65c; sugar drips 40@45c.

Rice—Carolina 8¾@9c; Rangoon 7¾@7¾c.

GRAIN—The receipts of grain, in sacks and bulk, exclusive of elevator, since our last, were as follows:

Wheat, sacks	515	Barley, sacks	73
Rye, sacks	121	Corn, sacks	21
Oats, sacks	164		

The receipts at the Grain Elevator on Saturday, December 21st, computed by bushels, were as follows:

Wheat, bushels	744	Oats, bushels	1,400
Rye, bushels	1,181		

The market shows no change in prices though very firm. No. 1 red, 1 car, 1 70@1 75; amber $1 80@1 85. Oats come and active, with sales at 40@41c for mixed and 42@43c for white. Corn, sales at 56@57c; 56@60 free in elevator. Rye 85@86c. Barley 85@90c for spring, and 98@$1 00 for fall.

HAY—Is dull and weak though not lower. We quote baled, on track, at $25@32 as to quality.

HONEY—Sales at 35@40c ₱ lb.

HOMINY—There is an active demand at $4 25@4 50 ₱ bbl.

LIME—Cleveland white $2; eastern $1 75 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—A fair trade is reported at 10@12c for No. 1 extra, and 60@70c for No. 1.

MILL FEED—Bran $1 15@1 20 ₱ cwt.; middlings $1 20@1 45 as to quality.

MINCE MEAT—Sales choice brands at 12c ₱ lb.

ONIONS—We quote silver skins at $2 75@3 25 ₱ bbl; yellow $2 00@2 25; reds $2 00@2 50.

POTATOES—Peachblows $3 00@3 ₱ bushel; Jersey sweets $3 00@3 25 ₱ bbl.

PICKLES—Sales Kerns dozen ₱ pair; dressed, fresh, 12@13c; dressed hogs 12@13c; ducks 12@14c.

RAGS—Held at 3½@3¾c ₱ lb.

SAPOLIO—Sales at $6 40 ₱ case of 6 doz.

SEEDS—Flaxseed $1 80@1 90.

TALLOW—Sales at 8@8½c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—High wines 90@92c ₱ gall.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, December 24, 1872.

REMARKS—The market was a dull one. Dealers report nothing doing here. Market very uncertain so far as refining interests are concerned. We make no change in Parker's $3 60@3 10, with light offerings; this would be a fraction over $c ₱ gallon. Negotiations between refiners and producers are still pending. What will be the ultimate result remains to be seen. For prices in the oil regions see our dispatches.

REFINED.

There is nothing doing at present. Refiners are holding out for 27c for Philadelphia delivery. On the other hand buyers offer as low as 26½c. For round lots, F. O. B. at works 25c; for jobbing lots 25c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market firm; city make $2 15; country $2 10. The stock on hand is a small one.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, December 23—The Courier says: The market was very quiet, buyers not being disposed to operate, and sellers are holding their oil, waiting for better prices, or the result of the combination effected in New York, a report of which will be made before the Producers' Council at Oil City to-day. At the close there were bids on upper Oil at $2 35, while at Oil City there was nothing doing with a firmer market at about $3 20. The market closed dull. We quote:

No 1 this upper road, spot	$2 25
30 bbls upper road, spot	2 30
500 bbls upper road, regular	2 27½
1,000 bbls Oil City, regular	3 20
500 bbls Oil City, regular	3 20

NEW YORK, December 23, Closing 21.—The mark t is easier for crude in bulk at 21½c; sales 75,000 bbls, next week's delivery; refined held at 27c. Contracts quiet at 26½c; bid; no bonds. Cases quoted at 28c. Nap ha 16¾@17c. Philadelphia delivery quiet at 26c for refined.

TITUSVILLE, December 23.—Market dull and nothing doing; can't quote.

PETROLEUM CENTER, December 23.—Market dull at about $3 00.

OIL CITY, December 23.—Market qu'et and nothing at all. Crude, lower road $3 00; upper road $3 20.

ROUSEVILLE, December 23.—Market firm at quotations.

PHILADELPHIA, December 23.—Market dull; can't quote.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

OIL CITY, December 23—Market very quiet at $3 10.

NEW YORK, December 23.—Crude 21½c; refined 26c.

PHILADELPHIA, December 23.—Refined 27c; crude 21½c.

TITUSVILLE, December 23.—Market quiet at $3 20@3 30.

CLEVELAND, December 23.—Market quiet and nominally $3 00; nothing doing.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R. Shippers.

	Barrels.
O J Greer	642
O J Greer	157
O J Greer	157
Hutchinson & E	240
H McKelvey	307
Total	1,503

	Barrels.
Hutchinson Oil Works	642
Anderson Oil Works	157
Leon Oil Works	307
Vesta Oil Works	157
Vesta Oil Works	307
Star Oil Works	307
Total	1,877

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Hutchinson Oil Works	283	Vesta Oil Works	307
Anderson Oil Works	74	Star Oil Works	307
Leon Oil Works	307		
Total			1,340

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R.

W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, December 21, 1872.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Citizens' Oil Co	Tobin & Co, Phila	48
Central Refining Co	Logan Bro's & Co, Phila	478
J. Ward & Wagner	Waring, Kin. & Co, Phila	480
S. Irwin & Co	Waring, Kin., & Co, Phila	483
Total		1,261

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

[Reported by Addy, Hall & Co.]

December 23.—We have no note a continued dull market for pig iron. Most of the manufacturing establishments are stopped pr partly so owing to lack of fuel.

With the opening of the New Year we look for a fair demand at prices more settled than have prevailed during the present month.

Our present quotations must be regarded as nominal.

Exports of Oil.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

	Barrels.
In 1866	1,116,000
In 1867	611,000
In 1868	1,169,250
In 1869	760,000
In 1870	1,140,833
In 1871	1,230,000
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 19, 1871	1,162,500
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 19, 1872	1,206,05

FROM UNITED STATES.

In 1866, 41 gals to bbl	1,646,618
In 1867, 41 gals to bbl	1,010,411
In 1868, 42 gals to bbl	2,407,264
In 1869, 42 gals to bbl	1,430,952
In 1870, 42 gals to bbl	1,434,225
In 1871, 42 gals to bbl	2,754,994
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 14, 1871	2,610,976
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 14, 1872	

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, December 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 19; No. 2, $1 17. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed 36c; sample lots quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and firm; No. 1, 36c. Barley in fair demand fair No. 2, 59c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, December 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn dull; mixed western 45@46c; Southern white 48@49c. Rye quiet at 75@80c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Western butter—Heavy packed 28c; good 29c. Whisky firm at 91.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 23.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm; red $1 80@1 85; amber $1 90@1 92. Rye scarce at 86c. Corn in active; yellow 66c; new 62@64c. Oats in limited demand; white 50@52c; mixed 45@46c. Provisions nominal. Whisky scarce and held at 86c.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 23.—Beeves dull; extra Pennsylvania and western steers $8 00@8 75; fair to good $6 00@7 50; common $4 00@5 00. Sheep in fair demand at $5 50@6 25. Hogs dull at $5 75@6 25. Sales 2,100 head beeves, 9,000 head sheep and 4,500 head hogs.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, December 23.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; low middling 17½c. Flour, grain and corn meal quiet and unchanged. Provisions active and unchanged. Hogs shoulders 6½c; clear rib sides 6¾c; clear 6¾c. Hogs $3 00@4 00.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., December 23.—Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 65. Corn quiet at 59c. Barley unchanged.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 117¼@117¼.

NEW YORK, December 23, 3 P. M.

MONEY.

Money easier at 7 per cent. gold to 6 on currency.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange firm and high rate 109, for long and 109¾@110 for sight.

GOLD.

Gold quiet and firm at 117¼@117¼. Loans from 2 to 7 once at for carrying. Clearings $20,000,000. Assistant Treasurer disbursed $50,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments strong and a fraction higher.

U. S. 6s, 1881, cpn	117¼	10-40s, reg	109¼
5-20s, 1862	112	5-20s, 1868, cpn	116¼
5-20s, 1864	112¾	5-20s, 1868, reg	115¾
5-20s, 1865	112¾	10-40s, cpn	111¼
5-20s, 1865, new	115¾	10-40s, reg	110¼
5-20s, 1867	116¼	Currency 6s	112¾

STATE BONDS.

State securities dull and neglected.

Missouri 6s	84½	Virginia, old	45
Tennessee, old	70¾	North Carolina, old	35¾
Tennessee, new	69¾	North Carolina, new	19
Virginia, new	50		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks irregular, Pacific Mail opening weak, Erie firmer but, Western Union and Wabash strong, with the remainder of the list dull and steady. During the afternoon the general list was firm and higher; Wabash advanced 1; Rock Island to 113¾, Lake Shore to 96, and New York Central to 97½. The feature of the day was, however, were Erie, Western Union and Pacific Mail, the two former strong and the other weak, selling down 1¼ and the market closed steady with a decline of from ¼ to 1 per cent. from the highest point of the day. The decline in Pacific Mail was occasioned by the report that the steamer Montana, from Panama to San Francisco, was four days overdue; the fact is that the Montana recently left San Francisco for Panama, intending to meet a fleet of Sound steamers, being stuck on the bar since Saturday.

Adams Express	95¾	St. Paul pref	73½
American Express	68	Wabash	37¾
Quicksilver	26¾	Pac. Mail	76¾
Adams Express	96	Chicago and Alton	97
Wells, Fargo & Co	86	Do pref	112
American Exp. & Am	68	Burlington & Quincy	114
Pacific Mail	76¾	New York Central	97½
New York Central	97½	Panama	260
Erie	60¾	Illinois Central	135
Michigan Central	94¾	Union Pacific	87¾
Northwestern	68¾	Hartford and Erie	3
Do pref	85¾	Rock Island	101¾
St. Paul	54¼	Banker's bills	9¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., December 23, 1872.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—No change to report. Spring, $1 18 cash; $1 18¼ seller January; No 3, $1 05. Corn steady with a moderate demand. No 2, 36c. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No 2, 24½c; rejected, 21½c. Rye scarce and firm. No 2, 65@66c. Barley in good demand; fair No 2, 59c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and weak; mess pork $11 65 spot and 5 only at 5c spot. Green hams—Demand and offerings only for 175 lbs and 6c. Green sides—Demand and offerings only in small lots; unsettled. Dressed hogs steady at $4 30 or over. Lard—Demand and offerings only in small lots; unsettled.

WHISKY—Dull and declined to 89c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 23.—Cotton lower and closing dull; middling upland, 18¾c; sales 1,200 bales; futures, December 18 3-16c; January 18 5-16@18 3-8c; February 18 7-16@18 9-16c; March 18 11-16@18 13-16c; April 18 15-16@19c; May 19 3-16@19 5-16c; receipts for the week, 9,000 bales; exports—Liverpool 9,721 bales; coastwise 2,621 bales; Continent 6,000 bales; stock 158,752 bales.

Flour—Receipts 21,000 barrels; sales 10,000 barrels; State and Western 3@5c higher; Canadian unchanged; common to fair extra $6 60@7 60; good to choice $7 65@9 50; white wheat extra $8 75@9 50; Southern 3@5c higher; sales 1,000 barrels

THE VERY LATEST.

THE LOUISIANA DISORDER.

Address to the People of the United States.

Forcible Statement of the Case.

WASHINGTON, December 23.—The Louisiana Committee have issued an address to the people of the United States, who they believe are not unconcerned spectators of the events now transpiring within the limits of that State, and for which it is probable no parallel can be found in history. The committee repel as utterly false the insinuation that they are mere allies and agents of Governor Warmouth. They are not the representatives of any personal or party interest whatever. So far as Warmouth's past conduct is concerned, few citizens of them have not been among his most pronounced opponents, while in those measures for which he has been most loudly denounced he had for advisors, associates and coadjutors the very men who now assail him, including especially Pinchback, Antoine and others, whose names figure most conspicuously in these proceedings. The committee declare, in reply to another insinuation, that they are no parties to and have no knowledge of any political trickery intended to defeat the true voice of the people; that they do not believe any such existed, and that they would not be here unless they could proclaim confidently from their conviction that the men who have been foisted into the offices of the State have not been chosen by irregularity and unlawfully installed but were not elected by the people, and were not and are not the choice of the majority of the white population of Louisiana. The committee add that all they have asked of the government is to make candid and impartial investigation of the facts, and then proceed to give a detailed statement of all the facts connected with the election, including the various injunctions by the courts, and with the organization of the party Legislature which impeached Governor Warmouth and placed Pinchback in his stead.

"Steps having been taken," say the Committee, "by Governor Warmouth to secure the revision by the Supreme Court of the United States of the chancery orders of the United States Circuit Court, this body forthwith adopted resolutions to dismiss these proceedings. The militia was placed under the command of General Longstreet, and the arsenal taken possession of by aid of the United States army. A civil revolution was accomplished within a month, under the orders of a Chancery Court, in suits over which the Court had no jurisdiction at all. The Circuit Court of the United States is a Court of limited jurisdiction, and without any authority to enlarge into civil suits between citizens of the same State, unless the cause arises directly under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and jurisdiction is vested by act of Congress. Congress has no power to confer jurisdiction in any other case between such citizens; it has no authority to give jurisdiction of a suit of a citizen of the State again at the State. Under the act of Congress of 1870, upon a single condition of facts, a citizen of a state may maintain a suit for an office of a state within the courts of the United States, but the State Legislature is specially excepted from the operations of this act. In the same Congress which passed members of Congress and presidential electors. The organization of the legislature is by chancery order. Had there been resistance to the revolution of their orders, and riot and bloodshed had followed, upon whom would have fallen the responsibility? By whose forbearance was it, that a bloody catastrophe has not been exhibited as a scandal to the land? It sometimes happens that the executive of a State finds it necessary to assume responsibilities or acts of administration which exceed their legal powers. The argument derived from the necessity of a state of necessity, public welfare or convenience, have been a soothing influence; but judiciary action is not entitled to any such latitude of judgments. The damage which ensues from the employment of judiciary process to accomplish results than judicial acts of administration cannot be calculated, and it is impossible to justify a court in determining that to be legal which is illegal, desirable, or that to be right which is only profitable.

"The order in the case of *Lynch vs. parte*. It was placed in the hands of the Marshal without notice to the parties. It was for an alleged contempt by no legal proc dure usual in matters of the sort, and we are not aware of any imminence of danger to which the public authorities made the seizure of the State Capitol in a chancery suit between Kellogg and Lynch, a citizen of a State expressedly brought to perpetuate testimony.

"The case of Antoine displays with more distinctness than that of Kellogg the use to which the principle of judicial orders to accomplish results of which the judiciary had no cognizance. Antoine was a candidate for Lieut. Governor, and was entitled to his office in that capacity if he had been elected. With a disputed title, a month in advance he filed his bill and obtained the order we have cited, plainly under the pretense that the Governor, Secretary of State, the members elect of both branches of the General Assembly, all the board and officers and men of the police, the members of two canvassing boards, and upon this *ex parte* order the organization of the General Assembly, at a time when he had no share in the way its sittings were regulated and directed.

"Since the meeting in New Orleans under which this committee was appointed, we have been met with the suggestion that those orders and acts are de facts accomplished, and that their revocation or revision would not restore *status quo*, and that our complaints, therefore, are unreasonable. If the opinion we have be correct, such a condition ought not to affect our action or conduct. When the King of Great Britain established arbitrarily a government in one of those colonies, the remaining colonies took alarm lest it might serve as a precedent as well as an instrument to establish such governments elsewhere. Hence, they declared sufficient under wrongful orders and acts of a judicial tribunal than even of tribunals from other sources of authority. A government which rests for its organization upon an illegal judicial order, directed by a marshal with companies of soldiers, does not command as much respect or authority as if judicial appendage had been dispensed with as a mere wrangling by the jury returning a verdict of not guilty.

"The committee take the liberty to say that they have had no connection with these suits as parties or attorneys, neither do they expect to hold any of the offices in dispute. They have not heretofore been concerned in a controversy among political classes which have endangered the peace of and brought scandal upon the State. They affirm that during the last four years the people of Louisiana had a good government in Louisiana. There has been extravagance, peculation, prodigality, dishonesty and illegal expenditure. The public debt has been enormously increased, with little or no corresponding benefit. The credit of the State has been given to speculating corporations for personal aims, and the taxes on property have assumed such proportion that they might be called rents paid by proprietors to the State for the use of protection and use. The taxes upon business oppress the commercial and laboring classes. The law to control corporations, and public institutions, created to stimulate these excesses of office holders, and the remedy is dependent upon the action of legislature. The State needs an honest, faithful and responsible government, conducted to obtain public objects and not to enrich its members or to perpetuate their power. There was an earnest effort to obtain such a government at the last election.

"We affirm, without fear of contradiction, that the foregoing statements present a case in which the United States Court the most unparalleled and baseless usurpation of jurisdiction and authority of which the annals of jurisprudence afford any example. The action of the Returning Board, recognized and acted with all its powers by the Supreme Court, is equally unprecedented. Without any official returns before them. Without any official data on which alone their action could have been rightfully based, they have presumed to proclaim the results of the election. The declaration that the votes cast in the different parishes was as purely fanciful as if an election had been held in the moon. They arbitrarily reduced and increased on one side or the other to suit their purposes. In several parishes, where returning or adding to the votes cast for the candidates, they have simply annihilated or stricken out the votes cast for their opponents. In other parishes they have exactly reversed the returns, giving to their candidates the majorities which had really been returned for their opponents. They have not pretended to furnish the public with any statement of the basis on which they proceeded or theory on which they acted. Their whole conduct is without reasonable explanation. We submit to the people of the United States that the proceedings may reach a point at which the whole theory of popular government will be reversed and overthrown. The means by which such results have been reached are enough to startle the public mind, but the results themselves are not less appalling.

"Aside from the general affairs of the State, we find the Legislature of the State delivered over into the hands of men who were not elected, and who are utterly unfit for a position of such responsibility. As originally composed at its organization it comprised fifty-eight persons of color, most of them totally uneducated, with a small minority of white citizens. Since that time they have expelled members whose seats were uncontested. They unseated members returned and elected by their own board and admitted defeated opponents, simply on the ground that the former had not appeared to claim their seats. The result is that, originally bad as the Legislature was, it makes itself worse day by day, and that the prospect is that soon the Conservative element will have no representation whatever.

"To those who flatter themselves with the hope that Mr. Kellogg would not willingly abet any scheme of outrageous mis-government, it is now apparent that even supposing his to be the true construing power, it has passed entirely beyond his control, and that should he attempt to thwart the scheme of this legislature his own impeachment would be a probability of the early future.

"In conclusion we state that we have attempted to perform the duties of our mission in the purest nonpartisanship; that we have not sought to furnish capital to any political party or to excite peculiar clamor in the interest of any party. We have laid our case before the President and his Attorney General, and we willingly testify that we have been courteously received and patiently heard. When to them they have refused the specific measures of relief for which we have applied, they have given reasons for such refusal in no manner impugning the independence of our justice motives. They have referred us to Congress, and we feel assured that we shall have the immediate sanction of the President in the further and impartial investigation of the facts of our case, and that we shall have his and the country's support in any relief which Congress may adopt after just investigation. The people of Louisiana, ignoring party and conscious of no dishonorable effort to place in office men of tried probity, seek justice, not gratuitously. They ask a calm, impartial examination of the recent extraordinary events within their borders, and that there may be a speedy correction of the dangerous evils now threatening the life of their fate."

Signed

J. A. Campbell, C. E. Fenner,
C. B. Phelps, C. B. Wheelock,
Augst Bohn, A. S. Garfield,
Joseph Bowling, G. Koon,
N. Barnett, H. McKinney,
A. Chespelia, G. W. Nett,
J. A. Capes, H. V. Ogden,
B. W. Conner, W. S. Pike,
W. D. Coleman, John C. Potts,
John Fabacher, John C. Pollock,
J. Tuyes, H. Gardes,
James Wallace, P. M. Hall,
Walker Fearn, Albert C. Jahm,
D. C. Sabott, S. Hernsheim,
H. D. Sebastie, T. H. Kenney,
J. W. Sabouisse, J. M. Scott,
D. West, Alfred Hollenberger,
Rich'd. Taylor, H. G. Darcy,
Mayer Sium, Seila Martin,
R. Pugh, W. M. Pugh,
Geo. W. Squires, C. M. Wilcox,
F. A. Habert, B. R. Cramer.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 25, 1872, 8 P. M.)

PROBABILITIES.

For New England and Middle States rising barometer, fresh and brisk to occasionally high winds, clear and partly cloudy weather and falling temperature. For South Atlantic States northerly to easterly winds and increasing cloudiness. For Gulf States, east of the Mississippi, northeasterly to southeasterly winds, cloudy weather, and rain to-night, and probably continue along the coast on Tuesday. From Tennessee and Kentucky to southern Missouri rising barometer, easterly to northerly winds, partly cloudy and low temperature. From latter region to lake Erie and upper Ohio, higher and rising barometer, northerly to westerly winds and very low temperature.

Murder Trial at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., December 23, 1872.

The trial of Louis Hibler for murder in the first degree was began here to-day. On the 31st of September last Hibler loaded his ride and deliberately shot his wife, the charge striking her shoulder. She died three days after ward. Hibler pleads not guilty. The empanelling of the jury was commenced and the case will probably occupy several days.

A John Covodelism Revived—About Alligators.

During the session of the Senate Thursday, while Senators Casserly and Rice, of Arkansas, were debating the question of the appointment of a committee to investigate the recent troubles in that State and investigate the recent trouble, Senator Clayton denied the statements made by his colleague, and said:

"The honorable gentleman may deny this allegation, but I can produce the alligators."

The President *pro tem.* was constrained to ask the Senator what he meant by the alligators.

Clayton explained that he referred to the parties who gave him the information, and also they were gentlemen of the first water. The explanation was entirely satisfactory, the President recognized the intimate relation between alligators and water.

THE STORM IN THE NORTH.

Railroad Trains Still Detained—The Storm Continues—Passengers Delayed.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., December 23.—The situation on the railroads to-night is the same as yesterday. All the roads cleared out yesterday has been filled up again by the wind. It has snowed three days continuously, accompanied by high winds, and exceeds any ever known in this part of the State. The main difficulty is now between Colma and Bridgeman, a distance of twenty three miles, and the drifts are from three to ten feet. Another bad place is between Pentwater and Montague, where a large gang of men had been at work all day shoveling the snow ahead. An engine at one time getting out of water and running into the drift, and the snow was shoveled into the tank and melted by steam. All trains are canceled for to-night, but if the storm abates by morning the road will be cleared by Wednesday morning. A large number of passengers are detained here by the storm. Edmund Yates is among the number. The thermometer has been below twenty degrees, and it is feared that the fruit crop of all kinds is ruined.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Annual Report of the Ohio Commissioner—Interesting Statistics.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, December 23.—The advance sheets of the annual report of the Ohio Commissioner of Railroads shows the following statistics for the year ending June 30, 1872: Total capital stock of entire line of railroads running through or into Ohio is $261,101,191; the capital stock of that portion of the roads in Ohio, $122,721,256. The total funded debt of the entire lines is $217,171,755; proportion for Ohio is $101,972,007. The total cost of the entire lines is $10,738,179; proportion for Ohio is $5,046,704. The total length of lines and branches is 7,748 miles; of this amount 3,387 miles are in Ohio. The total cost of all roads for construction and equipment was $385,113,941. The gross earnings for all lines in Ohio cost $209,312,305. The gross earnings for all lines in the past year was $56,633,076; of this sum the proportion of earnings in Ohio was $24,227,799. The total operating expenses for the entire lines was $45,054,708; Ohio's proportion was $23,502,739. The total earnings was $20,568,369; the total proportion for Ohio was $10,725,060. The total number of passengers carried the past year was 12,468,832. Total freight carried 20,903,683 tons. Interest on bonds paid was $5,126,329. Total dividends paid amounted to $7,754,022. One hundred and ninety-two persons were killed by the railroads in Ohio last year, and three hundred and fifty-eight were injured. One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six animals were killed, for which damages to the amount of $45,573 were paid. The total number of persons employed on railroads in Ohio is twenty-five thousand three hundred and ninety-three. During the past year three hundred and forty-five miles of road, including sidings, were built.

New Road from St. Louis to Cairo.

There is a proposition afloat to construct a line of railroad from the city of St. Louis to Cairo. Saint Genevieve has subscribed $50,000 as a beginning, and the project is warmly supported in the section of country through which it is proposed to build the road. A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, in referring to it, says:

"In the beginning, in Missouri, railroad projects originated entirely in St. Louis. The controlling considerations in the location of routes were always that was development of the interior. It was then thought that the business of the country bordering the Mississippi between St. Louis and Cairo was sufficient to be accommodated by the navigation of the river. But St. Louis has since come to be a great city. The country bordering on the Mississippi between St. Louis and Cairo has since been greatly improved. It has greatly increased in wealth and population, and the navigation of the river now falls short of accommodating the business. The interests of trade and traffic now indicate the proper routes for railroads. Railroads have been built along the banks of navigable rivers and other routes in this country. Shall we build a railroad on the 'river route' from St. Louis to Belmont?"

Romney and Green Spring.

A correspondent of the Romney, W. Va., *Intelligencer* says that the profile map prepared by the engineers of the line of the Romney and Green Spring Run narrow-gauge railroad exhibits the most favorable line, of easy grades and economical construction of any line that has been built in from three to six months. The financial arrangements are said to be such that the extension southward of the road is assured.

Miscellaneous.

—The Union Pacific road has turned out the first locomotive from the Omaha machine shops, and expects to build them at that point in future, as it finds the cost less than at the East.

—The engineer, fireman and conductor of the train on the St. Joseph & Kansas City and Northern Railroad which collided with a freight train near Gower, Mo., on the 11th of November last, have entered suits for personal injuries against the company, laying damages in the sums of $5,000, $10,000 and $15,000 respectively.

—The new railway route along the Mississippi river is now completed from Lacrosse, Wis., to St. Paul, Minn. The last link was completed yesterday, by the laying of the last rail at La Crescent, opposite La Crosse.

—Great Britain appears to be going wild on the subject of railroads. A law requires a notice of application to Parliament for railway charters to be given before the opening of the session. Already two hundred and eighty have been placed on file.

The Parricide Case—Acquittal of the Accused.

WAYNESBURG, Pa., December 23.—The case of the boy Thaddeus Younkins, charged with the murder of his father, Jacob Younkins, on Monday evening, by the jury returning a verdict of not guilty.

Some Interesting Facts About Emigrants.

Every department of American labor is re-inforced by emigration. Not only are our laboring classes largely re-inforced but the numbers of our professional classes are largely increased by those from abroad. During the year ending June 30th, 1872, there arrived representatives of almost every department of European labor, and almost every grade of intelligence. Those who lived by professional pursuits there arrived 2,629 persons, among whom were 1,050 clergymen, 1,100 architects, 38 chemists, 287 clergymen, 822 engineers, 130 lawyers, 208 physicians, 435 musicians, 1 pisciculturist, 1 metallurgist, 1 mineralogist, 1 naturalist, 303 teachers, 6 reporters, 27 scupters, 2 authors, 1 veterinary surgeon, 1 editor and 1 publisher. Among those who lived by skilled occupation, of course, those who practiced the useful arts, and the trades of life, were the most numerous to us, largely preponderated, but there were also many in other callings. All may remember what one of the ordinary course. Among these were 1,000 agriculturists, 1,911 boatmen, 29 braziers, 1 diamond setter (a woman), 25 flax dressers, 5 foresters, 2 grinders, 2 japanners, 2 lapidaries, 42 instrument makers, 1 file cutter, one harness maker, 46 tinkers, 6 toy makers, 17 wool sorters, 3 thatchers, 1 silk maker and 1 silk throwster. Of the less distinctly and generally practiced occupations, were to be numbered by hundreds and thousands; thus: There were 3,300 bakers, 1,000 barbers, 1,000 butchers, 6,669 miners, 806 weavers, 3,055 carpenters, 2,299 blacksmiths, 1,000 cabinet makers, 1,000 shoemakers who lived by miscellaneous occupations, besides 50,741 laborers, and 6,000 farmers, there were 19 cooks, 2 attendants, 5 capitalists, 1 engineer, 1 ventriloquist, 1 equestrian, 7 contractors, 3 gamekeepers, 109 shepherds, 39 grooms, 29 gentlemen, 1 lady, 2 nuns, and 2 knights. What these last named gentlemen are to do, intending to follow the occupation of our best society, it is difficult to perceive, as they unfortunately live in an age when, and have come to a country where, knighthood does not pay.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage December 24, 1872.

	Cents.
C. D. Mirtz, Allegheny City, Pa.	2
Rev. Wm. W. Zaring, Vincennes, Ind.	2
Rev. John W. Webb, Indianapolis, Ind.	2
Harlan H. Nattan, Philadelphia, Pa.	2
Rev. S. Bergman, Meadville, Pa.	2
Augustor Brill, Alexandria, Va.	2
Harry C. Morris, Wellsville, Pa.	2
A. A. Richardson, Foxsburg, Pa.	2
Mrs. M. Matthews, Philadelphia, Pa.	2
Albert Wiget, Harmony, Pa.	2
Mrs. Marshall Vincent, Oil Creek, Pa.	2
Miss McCorkel, New York, N. Y.	2
Wm. Rirch, Dayton, Ohio.	2
P. Eakins, Uniontown, Pa.	2
Mrs. Hanna Henderson, Leechburgh, Pa.	2
Fahr & Brothers, Oil City, Pa.	2
Richard Wilsoch, Sigel, Pa.	2
Thomas Toole, Selinesville, Ohio.	1
Mrs. G. H. Knapp, Main, N. Y.	2
James Bendry, Barage Houghton, Mich.	2

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

City Property.

The Committee on City Property is called to meet at three o'clock this afternoon at the office of Clerk Morrow in the City Hall to consider matters that may be in charge the disposition of the property left in the Mayor's, Controller's and City Treasurer's officers, when the new officers shall enter upon their duties on probably report. The standing sub-committees, appointed at the beginning of the year, are also expected to be heard from.

A Heavy Transaction.

It was stated last evening on the streets that a well known capitalist of Allegheny had purchased in this city during the day thirteen thousand five hundred and twenty shares of Lehigh Navigation stock at thirty-eight dollars per share cash. In addition to the purchase of the stock, we are informed, was transfered in the the Reading property, the pennsylvania railroad in the coal regions of the Lehigh valley.

A Reckless Party.

About half-past two o'clock this morning officer Nathan Gibbons arrested a party of men giving their names as John Curtis, Henry Smith, Wm. Kountz and "Dad" Brown on charges of disorderly conduct. The parties named in the case were found on Grant hill on the 11th of November last, have entered suits for personal injuries against the company, laying damages in the sums of $5,000, $10,000 and $15,000 respectively.

IMPORTANT SUIT.

$10,000 Damages Claimed from the Pennsylvania Company.

Yesterday proceedings were instituted in the Court of Common Pleas, by Messrs. Marshall and Patterson, attorneys, in behalf of A. Galusford, coal and coke dealer, of Connellsville, to recover damages from the Pennsylvania Company. Painfitf sets forth in his affidavit that he is engaged in the coal and coke business making the greater portion of his sales in the eastern markets with which the company has been interfered with by the representatives of the several railroads leading to the West refusing to furnish cars for shipping coal, together with coal and coke to his patrons. Painfitf also alleges that while cars have been refused him, other parties have been furnished with transportation. This manner of doing business, he claims, has almost ruined his trade, and for which he brings suit for the sum stated. The suit is a highly important one, and is the first certain railroad officials have been interested in other coal and coke companies than one, have been operating against him in preventing him from getting his coal/trade, it may prove highly entertaining.

MAN CUT IN TWO.

Fearful Accident Near the Outer Depot.

About ten o'clock last night a fatal accident occurred in the yards of the Pennsylvania railroad near the outer depot. A young man named W. C. Wacker, a brakeman on a freight train, was braking on top of a car when the brake-chain parted and the sudden turning around of the crank caused the brake-rod to fly up. The young man fell to the ground between two cars, and it was by the merest chance in the world that he was not cut in two by the ordinary course. Among the injuries received by the unfortunate man were a fracture of the left leg, a bad bruise on the head, and internal injuries, from which it is thought he cannot recover. He was conveyed to the residence of his parents, on Sandusky street, Allegheny, where he lies in a critical condition.

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The police of the city have prepared an annual address, which they will likely serve out to the citizens on their respective beats during to-day and to-morrow. The policemen who have been faithful to their duties are seldom forgotten about holiday times by those who recognize their services.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Charles C. Atkinson, of this city, filed a petition yesterday for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Harper.

D. Stettner & Son, of Erie, against whom a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy was filed by Ellis & Harrop, of Philadelphia, having denied the alleged facts of bankruptcy set forth in the petition and demanded a jury trial, the trial was ordered for the next January term, at Erie.

In the case of Ira P. Burke et al., against the ship Mary Emeline and others, the Court appointed Benjamin Grant, Esq., of Erie, commissioner to hear the parties, report the amounts due and the proper distribution of the money made.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

The case of Wm. Lindsay vs. Thomas W. Lindsay, et. al., is still on trial.

Criminal Court—Judge Stowe.

In this Court the following business was transacted:

Commonwealth vs. James Cox, Thos. McGarvey and Wm. Henry. Entering a dwelling house with intent to commit a felony and receiving stolen goods. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty as to McGarvey and Cox, and not guilty as to Henry. On another indictment charging these defendants with the same offenses, the jury rendered a similar verdict.

Commonwealth vs. Wm. Mincer; larceny. Defendant plead *nolle contendere*.

Commonwealth vs. Wm. Henry. Assault and battery on the person of Mary E. Hoak. Defendant plead *nolle contendere*.

Commonwealth vs. William Henry. Entering a building with intent to commit a felony. Defendant plead *nolle contendere*.

Commonwealth vs. Peter Hartman. Larceny. Defendant plead guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Aaron Broad. Larceny of an overcoat. Not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Chas. Henry. Receiving stolen goods. Not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Ansel Johnson, indicted on the charges of larceny and embezzlement. The defendant was in the employ of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Passenger Railway Company, and it was alleged that he appropriated to his own use sums of money at various times, and concealed it, the evidence tending to by virtue of the employment in which he was engaged. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and recommended the accused to the extreme mercy of the Court.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Henry and William Maxwell, charged with receiving stolen goods. Jury out.

Commonwealth vs. Frank Gallagher and Cyrus Coulter. Larceny of railroad iron and receiving stolen goods. Plead guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Joseph Robinson, colored, Mrs. Fleming prosecutrix. Assault and battery with intent to commit a rape on the daughter of the prosecutrix, aged six years. Jury out.

Commonwealth vs. Kate Raney, charged with felonious assault, J. D McChesney, prosecutor. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

Lizzie Kelly,	Kate Raney,
Frank Walls,	Thomas Powers,
John Adley,	Joseph Reiss,
Wm. Cook,	Gabriel Reiss,
Wm. Coof,	David Kerr et al.
David Strain,	Joseph King,
Mary Quigley,	Jacob Bechtel,
Wm. Shaw,	Ander Keller.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Where to Make Your Selections—Attractive Assortment at Haslett & Kennedy's.

As but little time is left for those who contemplate making Christmas presents to obtain the requisite articles, it is important to know where such can be most readily obtained. Those of our readers who intend purchasing any article that is usually kept in a first class jewelry store, are respectfully referred to the firm of Haslett & Kennedy, Jewelers and Opticians, No. 79 Sixthfield street. This firm is possessed of an enviable and well earned reputation, and their establishment has long been regarded as one of the leading institutions of the kind in the city. That their reputation, and the character of the business is deserved fully sustained by the assortment to any who give their immense holiday stock an examination.

If any of our readers design making holiday presents to their friends we know of no similar establishment where they can find so many varied or unique assortment of suitable goods that at the one designated. The establishment is well worth a visit if for nothing else than to see the fine display of goods there presented. Visitors always receive courteous treatment, whether or not they intend to purchase.

Among the articles appropriate for holiday presents on account of their intrinsic value, elegance and beauty, may be mentioned ladies' and gentlemen's gold watches, silver watches, gold and key winders, of all standard makes; gold neck, opera and guard chains; cameo, mosaic and diamond sets and rings; Roman gold and chain bracelets; cameo, coral and Roman gold sets; cable necklaces, lockets, fine Roman cross, silver ware, ingots of coarse, clocks, etc., etc. The firm make a specialty of optical goods and have on hand a full line of eye glasses, opera glasses, etc.

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PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Special Meeting Yesterday—The Pay of the Police and Firemen Fixed—Regulation of the Terms of Office of Sundry City Officials—More Street Improvements Ordered—The Blocking up of Thoroughfares by the Railroads—The Re-paving of Old Penn Street—The Water Commission—The Standing Committees—The Gas Supply, etc., etc.

Yesterday there was held a special meeting of Councils called by the Police Committee. The business transacted was as follows:

SELECT BRANCH.

While waiting for the special business from Common Council the regular order of business was taken up, President Irons in the chair.

Mr. Zern—An ordinance granting Wm. Smith & Sons permission to extend their railroad siding on Railroad street from Twenty-third to Twenty-second street. Passed finally.

Mr. Ash presented a special report from the Street Committee in relation to the paving of Penn avenue from Water street to the "forks of the road," together with an opinion from the City Solicitor, setting forth that if the work is to be done it should be referred to viewers to determine what property should be assessed for the improvement. The Solicitor did not think that the Citizens Passenger Railway could be made pay anything toward the paving, as their charter specified.

Mr. Lloyd—An ordinance making the term of office of City Weight Commissioners extend until the completion of the new water works. Laid over for the time being.

Mr. Rhea read a communication from the City Controller asking the following transfers of appropriations: From No. 12, Weigh Scales, to No. 9, Diamond Market, $142 96; from No. 8, Gas Lighting, to No. 15, East End Gas Company, $94 90; from No. 16, City Property, to No. 26, Police, $1,709 11; from same to No. 15, Streets, $3,457 27; from No. 18, Finance, to No. 23, Survey, $414 80. A resolution authorizing the transfers was passed.

NON-RESIDENT COMMISSIONERS.

A communication was read setting forth that at a recent election of Commissioners for the improvement of Carson street, Messrs. Painter, Bennett and Stinick, who are not eligible by reason of being non-residents, were elected. Referred to the City Solicitor, with instructions to report upon the subject.

Mr. Littell—An ordinance providing that all petitions, resolutions and ordinances for the erection of buildings contrary to existing ordinances be referred to the Building Inspector to report. Passed finally.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Burgwin—A resolution asking for a joint special committee to visit the Penn avenue hill, inquire and report to Councils such changes and improvements as they shall recommend in our system of location, ordinances, grades, plans for the repair and construction of sewers, and such drafts of acts of Assembly as shall be necessary to carry out their recommendations. Adopted.

Mr. Ash—An ordinance fixing the dividing line between the Twenty-first and Twenty-fifth wards at the center of Twenty-seventh street. Passed finally.

Mr. Adams—A petition to the Chief Signal Officer of the United States, asking that Pittsburgh be made a signal station, was presented. Mr. Adams requesting our Representative at Washington to use his efforts to that effect. Passed finally.

THE ALLEGHENY WHARF.

Mr. Asdale handed in the report of the Allegheny Wharf Committee from February 1st till date, showing the total receipts to have been $1,281 17 and the expenditures $1,269 72. Estimated receipts for January 1st, 1873, $200; estimated expenditures, $316. The report was received and filed.

The committee recommended that the Allegheny Wharfmaster be furnished with a set of Weights and Weighmaster at the Duquesne weigh scales at a salary of $1,200 per year. Not acted on.

THE GAS QUESTION.

Mr. Montooth, from the Ordinance Committee, presented the draft of an act of Assembly providing that the Gas Trustees of this city shall be elected by the city. That their reputation, and the character of the business is deserved fully sustained by the assortment to any who give their immense holiday stock an examination.

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Christmas at Trinity.

The festival of the Nativity, commonly called Christmas, is probably observed more generally in every department in this church than in any other in the city. On the advent of the day will be rung in by a merry peal of the chimes, when several old Christmas carols will be played. The church will be handsomely dressed with evergreens, and the service during the day will be rendered with an augmented choir. The children of the Sunday schools, numbering about four hundred and five hundred, will have their feast on this (Tuesday) afternoon, singing carols, hearing addresses, and, what is more important to them, receiving the four the rector, we believe, is never forgotten by his congregation, especially the children of the Sunday school, for its additional efforts, and the generally very successful manner in which the making of festival joyous, receives a banquet, and the chime ringer and sexton are not forgotten. We presume a large and happy congregation will participate in the Christmas services.

Mortuary Report.

Dr. J. G. McCandless, physician to the Board of Health, reports fifty-four deaths for the week ending December 22. The causes of death were as follows: Accident, 1; asthma, 1; bronchitis, 1; cancer, 1; cholera infantum, 1; consumption, 7; convulsions, 3; congestion of the lungs, 1; debility, 1; diarrhea, 1; disease of the heart, 2; of the liver, 2; dropsy, 2; of the brain, 2; of the chest, 1; of the throat, 1; of the lungs, 2; of the peritoneum, 1; inanition, 1; parturition, 1; small pox, 1; teething, 1; whooping cough, 1; still births, 2. Of the above there were under 1 year, 15; from